DISASTERS.

The Burning of the Andalusta-Statement of Captain West and the Chief

From Charleston we have received lists of the missing and saved passengers of the New Yerk and Charleston steamer Andalusia, burned off Cape Hatteras on Sunday last. The following is the statement of Captain West:-

We left New York in the steamer Andalusia, at 3:10 P. M. on Saturday, March 2, 1867, with nine cabin passengers and a crew consisting of twenty-eight persons, and a very large general cargo. Saturday night and Sun-day we had the wind strong from the northeast to north, with rain and heavy sea. On Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, while we were at tea, I heard an unusual noise on deck; I left the cabin to see what was the matter. When I got out on deck the engineers and firemen were coming out of the engine room hatch, crying "Fire! fire!" The smoke was coming out at the same time.

I ascertained from the assistant engineer, who had just come out of the engine room, that the fire was forward of the boiler. The hose was pointed down the hatch, and several men were working the pumps, when the flames burst out up the hatch and around the smoke-stack, which was less than five minutes after the fire was discovered. I then ordered the sails clewed up and laid aback, and the ship headed for the steamer Manhattan, which was about three miles on our port bow. The officers on the Manhattan must have discovered the fire the moment it burst out, for, while we were taking in sail, I saw her lights coming towards us.

We were going ahead at least seven knots. The fire and smoke had driven every one out of the engine-room before the engine could be stopped. I then ordered the safety-valve lifted, which was done by the Chief Engineer and his First Assistant, by taking an oar and lifting the safety-valve lever. The oar was held until it burned in two. Hawsers were towed over the side in hopes they would foul the propellor. Finding the fire could not be kept under, I ordered the first officer to take charge of the starboard after-boat, second mate starboard forward, and purser port after-boat.

I gave them orders not to permit the boats to be lowered until the ship's headway was stopped. The two lady passengers were taken out of the cabin; one I gave in charge to Mr. Norton, first officer, and the other I kept with me, with four other passengers. In a few moments after giving these orders the second officer returned and informed me that the starboard forward boat was gone, having been cut adrift. After getting on board the steamer Manhattan, we found that the boat had been cut adrift at the time the sails were being clewed up by two men and a mess-boy. Only the mess-boy was saved.

The port after boat was lowered down bow first before the ship was stopped. It was swamped. The Purser, second assistant engineer, one passenger, and two firemen were washed out of the boat and lost. The patent towing apparatus on the port forward boat broke at the after end, which caused three passengers, New York pilot, and one other person to be thrown out of the boat and lost overboard. They were put in the boat with a lady passenger and her son, ready for towing, when the ship's headway was stopped.

After the ship was stopped the boat was lowered in the water. Her bow was stove in, and she filled with water. I had the boat bailed out by the chief engineer and one of the cooks. I gave orders to the second officer to build a raft, which was done with the water easks, spars, and the doors of the pilot and other houses. The raft was launched and lay alongside of the ship. The first officer lowered his boat as soon as the ship stopped. The lady passengers were put in the port forward

boat with nine others. At 10.30 P. M. I got in the boat and pulled round the ship to see if any one was hanging to the ship. Just before leaving the ship heard the Manhattan's whistle close to us. When we got on the weather side of the Andalusia we saw one of the Manhattan's boats go up to the ship. We spoke them, and informed them there were several on board Finally, we pulled for the Manhattan, our boat being half full of water, with two men bailing her out with buckets; the bow was stove in, and by the providence of God we reached the Manhattan. The sea and wind in the last two hours had abated, or the boat would not have lived.

When we arrived on board the Manhattan we found the other boats had been picked up -the first officer's boat, the starboard forward boat with a boy in, and the port after boat with four firemen (the rest having been washed out): one of the men had a death grasp on the seats The chief officer of the Manhattan, Mr. McCrea. to whom too much praise cannot be given. slung himself in a bowline, went in the sink ing boat, and slung the man and got him on The above facts I was informed of after I got on board the ship. The first fifteen minutes after the fire broke out the men were panic-stricken, and all those that were lost were lost in that time, except those that were lost by the patent lowering apparatus giving away in the port forward boat.

We succeeded in abating the excitement and got the men under control, and they be haved very well after that time. As we left the Andalusia the mainmast and smoke-stack fell, and before the Manhattan left the wreck she was enveloped in flames, and in a half hour after it set in a thick fog. The passengers, officers, and crew lost eveything but what they had on. I take this opportunity of thanking Captain Charles Collins, his officers, and all belonging to the Manhattan for their great kindness to us from the time of our arrival on board the hospitable steamer Man-

The following is the statement of the Chief

ON BOARD THE STEAMER MANHATTAN, March -Captain W. H. West.-Dear Sir:-According to your request I write my statement of the discovery of the fire on board the steamship Andalusia, about 7 o'clock on the evening of March 11. I was standing at the engineroom hatchway; my first assistant spoke to me from the engine-room, saying there was a strong smell of something burning. I went below and searched the coal-bunkers, and then went around the forward part of the boiler, and there discovered fire coming from between the top of forward bulkhead and the

I instantly got out and gave the alarm, and had the fire-hose led down below, but was driven back by the intense smoke. Having no other means of relieving the boiler and stopping the engine from the deck, I got an oar in through the casing of the steam-drum, I willingly shown when possessed.

and lifted the safety-valve lever, according to your orders. A thwartship coal-bunker runs across the forward part of the boiler, where I first discovered the flames coming over the top of the bulkhead of said coal-bunker.

Yours respectfully, WILLIAM ALDER, Chief Engineer. The following is an accurate list of the passengers saved and missing:-

Report of the Steamship Manhattan-List of Those Saved and Lost.

Sunday, March 3, at 7 P. M., discovered the steamer which was in company with us through the day to be on fire; instantly rounded to: found her to be the Andalusia, from New York to Charleston, and succeeded in saving the following persons:—
Passengers saved—Thomas C. Nelson, M.

D.; Bernard F. Burns, Mrs. Rosa Burns, Margaret Dixon, and G. W. Ward.

Passengers Missing-W. T. Pease, Jr., of New York, and three gentlemen, names

Officers and Crew Saved—Captain W. H. West; Charles Norton, Mate; Octavus Crowell, Second Mate; Malcom McFarlan, Seaman; Wm. Scott, seaman; Henry McDevatt, seaman; Michael, Cranwell, seaman; Alelander Mc-Clain, seaman; William Welsh, seaman; Geo. Grogan, boy; Francis Coppes, Steward; John Garcia, second Steward; Henry Fleischman, Messman; J. Dillon, Cook; F. Grimm, do.; W. Elder, Chief-Engineer; David Thompson, First Assistant Engineer; James Steele, Fireman: Edward Wheelen, Fireman; Thomas Davis, Fireman; Patrick Hurston, Fireman; Hugh McClean, Fireman; Thomas Smith, Coal Passer; John Lannon, Coal Passer; John Jennins, Oiler; John McMullen, Oiler; John Greeney, Mess Boy; Henry Snyder, Pantryman; Fred. Smith,

Waiter; and George McCloud, Waiter.
Lost or Missing — Edward North, Purser;
Frank Dougherty, Seaman: Antoine Martin,
Seaman: Jacob Lockman, New York Pilot; Michael Griffen, Porter; James McMullen, Third Engineer; Hugh Farmer, Stoker; and Patrick Herman, Fireman.

Recapitulation-Saved, 35. Missing, 12. The passengers saved have published a card of thanks to the officers and crew of the Manhattan for kind treatment.—N. Y. Papers of

THE FASHIONS.

Revival of Ancient Styles-The Agrippa, and How It is Worn-A Word About Jewels, Velvets, and Other Dress Material-New White Hats, Etc.

Paris, February 22 .- The two words renaissance (revival) and decadence (dissolution) are so forcibly pressed upon our hearing on all sides that the two ideas are almost indistinct, and we may not be astonished to find the two styles preside over the choice of our present attire. The fifteenth century has fair play at all the bals costumes, and the fall of the Roman Empire is equally well represented. The slashed satin of Francis I and our new Agrippas are not the only articles which re-

sume both epochs. It must not be forgotten that an Agrippa is the new basque or bib which ladies now wear on the front width of their narrow robes, just below the chest. It I had said on the chest, I should have repeated that the bib is a stomacher, but as it is really worn on the stomach, people would think the denomination unladylike. Some people are shaking their heads while they are reading this part of my not at me, of course, but ideas which Agrippas give rise to: but, after all, is it not better to give clothes wicked names than let them be nameless, which is the case

with our present sleeves on ball dresses? A little debate arose at the Empress' last Monday evening reception about the false idea that gems heighten beauty, and it was unanimously settled that the light of a pretty woman's glance is "put out" by a brilliant diadem, and that a woman's ugliness (the phrase was very concise) was made more conspicuous by the flash of jewels. Does it ensue that the beauties who acceded to the fact intended to do

away with their jewels? I think not. At the reunion I speak of, two handsome satin robes were worked with the heraldic bearings of their wearers. I call this very ill taste, That horse-cloths and carriage doors should be emblazoned with such emblems is all the heralry I can admit of. I can even allow a coronet over one's initials on a handkerchief, out that only because it has to be pocketed. One of the robes in question was made of white satin, with a dented train; and the in-

signia were embroidered on two long scarf ends fringed with gold. Before leaving court news I must say that the Empress wore a light grey satin fourreau at the Theatre Français last Tuesday. It was made very low, without any trimming whatever, but a wreath of diamond stars shone above her forehead, and her neck and arms

were encircled with several rows of pearls. Coral is very tashionable this winter, espe cially pink set in small seed diamonds. As Easter falls late, velvet will be worn till

he middle of April. The coming spring costumes are to be made of satin underskirts, velvet over-tunics, either dented, vandyked, or scolloped, with tight-fitting casaques, having long satin sash ends behind. This in black or the new shade amaranthe (bright claret) are the most elegant, and can be worn for visiting.

Jet is still most heavily worked over the bodies of black dresses and upper part of skirts. Nobs, sice, and pyramids are hung of chain work, which set them in perpetual motion and produce a little noisy rattle, which is thought "very chis." The last word recalls a small incident which took place at a very aristocratic assembly in the Faubourg St. Germain. A young duchess whose perfect white shoulders are proverbial, had spent a very pleasant evenng at the Italiens, when on rolling home in her carriage she suddenly remembered that she had accepted an invitation for that very same evening at the Marquise de P.'s, whose residence is on the other side of the Scine.

The coachman was directed to turn back, it being no later than midnight, the proper hour for receptions of the kind she attended. It did not occur to her while on the way that the hand breadth of bodice which graced her at the opera would be considered heretical at stiff Marquise de P.'s. It was not until she was announced that a subdued whisper and shocked glances reminded her of an almost total absence of drapery round her back. She felt very much that she should like to shelter her neck under her pink reps robe, but possessing her presence of mind, she went through the ordeal of her hostess' formal reception with becoming grace, and quietly walked up to a jardiniere from which she drew forth half-a-dozen full-blown roses, with which she filled up vacant spaces, and added new beauty to her faultless propor-

Foreign names are given to everything, and it is as well before purchasing to inquire into the origin of an article, if it really is required to be genuine. French cashmeres sold in London are sometimes French, but not always; Scotch tartans sold in Paris are sometimes Scotch, but often not. If countries so close to each other practise counterfeits on this scale, how much more must one fear imposition with indian textures? A real Delhi cashmere shawl, or a real Delhi imitation cashmere, are very different articles. The best way to avoid imposi-tion is to askiffor the Indian mark, and it is

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-Day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, March 9 - Noon. - Consols for money, 904; United States 5-20s, 741; Illinois Central, 773; Erie Railroad, 364.

LIVERPOOL, March 9-Noon.-The cotton market is still dull and heavy, and the tendency of prices is downward. Middling uplands, 13id. Middling Orleans, 13id. The sales to-day have been trifling.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Oats. 3s. 2d. for American and Canadian, per 45 lbs.
Provisions firm. Lard, 50s. 9d.; Tallow,
43s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.

The trade reports from Manchester are unfavorable; and the market for goods and yarns dull and heavy.

Financial Report of Last Evening. LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, March 8.—Cot-n still shows a downward tendency, and ones easier. Sales to-day 7000 bales. Mid-

iling uplands, 134d. Breadstuffs steady. Corn, 37s. 3d.a37s. 6d. er quarter for mixed Western.

Provisions steady and prices firm. London, Friday evening, March S.—Consols for money closed at 90%; United States Five-twenties, 73%; Illinois Central, 77%; Erie Rail-FRANKFORT, March 8 - Evening-United

States Five-twenties, 77#. FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, March 9.

The Philadelphia Appointments. The Philadelphia appointments have not

een settled yet. Dr. Lindoman has the inside track for the Directorship of the Mint, and Colonel W. B. Sipes will probably be confirmed as Postmaster.

It is thought that the "slate" will be arranged on Monday for the principal offices. The city is crowded with office - seekers, rincipally Philadelphians.

Robert P. King is spoken of for the Collectorhip of the Port. Philip S. White is desirous of the Surveyor-

ship of the Port. The Fire at the Central Hotel.

Four dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Central Hotel fire, including that of Peter Emerick, proprietor of the Emerick restaurant, who was crushed by the falling of the walls on his own back building. Several persons, who by the same cause were precipitated into the cellar, succeeded in escaping without material damage.

Another Newspaper in Washington. The colored citizens of Georgetown and Washington are about organizing a joint-stock ssociation, for the purpose of establishing a daily and weekly newspaper in the National metropolis. It is stated that upwards of \$2000

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

have already been subscribed.

Selection of a Candidate for United States Senator in Place of Governor Swann.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, March 9 .- The Democratic and onservative members of the Maryland Legislature held a caucus last night to select a candidate for the United States Senatorship, in the place of Governor Swann. There was much swopping and disagreement. After several ballots, closing with Isaac D. Jones 33, ex-Governor Philip Francis Thomas 29, and Evans 0, the caucus adjourned until Monday night. is thought Jones' chances are the best.

During the caucus there was a knock-down etween Mr. Robertson and Mr. Turner, resulting from the charge made by Robertson that Turner had offered him one hundred dollars to change his vote from Thomas to Jones.

MEXICO.

Despatch from General Castlenau to the

The Monitour du Soir of February 21 publishes the following despatch by the Atlantic able to the French Emperor:-VERA CRUZ, February 14 .- To the Emperor

Napoleon:-The evacuation of Mexico took place on the 5th, and only drew forth manifestations of sympathy. The retreat was effected in perfect order, without a shot being fired. The Emperor remains at Mexico, where every-

The Rhone has already sailed, carrying all the Belgians. The 81st Regiment is all on board. Three transports are in the port of Vera Cruz. Eighteen others are signalled at Martinique. The embarkation is proceeding without interruption. The health of the troops is excellent. I embark to-day on the mail steamer to return to France. Castlenau, General

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 9.—The receipts of Clover-seed are trifling, and the article is in good de-mand. Sales of 500 bushels new at \$8.25@8.75 \$ 64 lbs. Timothy sold at \$3.50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$3.20@3.25.

wanted by the crushers at \$3.20@3.25,
No, 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce and in steady
demand. We quote at \$35 a ton.
There is no demand for Flour for shipment,
and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchase very sparingly. Prices
of low grades may be quoted 25c, 2 barrel lower.
Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$8@8.75 for
superfine, \$9@10.25 for extras, \$10@12.50 for
Northwestern extra family; \$11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$14@17 for fancy
brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is
quiet, with small sales at \$7@7.25. Nothing
doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal. quiet, with small sales at \$7687.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is considerable inquiry for Wheat of prime quality, but common lots are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$268; Southern do. at \$363.15; and white at \$3156.335, 10,000 bushels California sold on scoret terms. Rye is unchanged, Sales of 800 bushels Western at \$1.32.

Corn is searce, and in good request at yester-day's figures. Sales of 11,000 bushels new yel-Corn is scarce, and in good request at yester-day's figures. Sales of 11,000 bushels new yel-low at 93c.@\$1, in store and from the cars, and \$1.02 affoat, including 3000 bushels white at \$1.02 @1.03. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales of Pennsylvania at 65c. The last sale of Barley Mait was at \$1.25@1.35. Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at 75c.@\$1.40, and the supply is large.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Segrees Conferred - Valedictory Address by Professor Biddle.

At 12 o'clock to-day the annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College took place at Musical Fund Hail. A large attendance of persons interested was present, and the exercises throughout elicited profound attention, and were of the most pleasing nature. The graduates entered the Hail while

nature. The graduates entered the Hail while
the Germania Orchestra discoursed sweet
music. After order had been preserved, prayer
was offered by Rev. John Chambers. 'Robert
le Dlable,' by Myerbeer, was the Bext plece
performed by the Orchestra. After which the
uegree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on
the following gentlemen by the Hon, Edward
King, Lit. D., President of the institution:—
Achuff, J. Newton, Pa.
Allian, Perley J., Tenn.
Allison, Samuel C., Pa.
Baker, John Wesley, Pa.
Baker, John Wesley, Pa.
Barbour, Philip U. S., Ky.
Baskerville, G. Jr., Miss.
Beecher, Ab. C. W., Pa.
Bender, O. C., Kamsas,
Berry, Frank K., Tenn.
Blits, D. P., Ohio,
Bollinger, A. D. Penn.
Botsford, Win., N. Bruns'k
Brower, Gibbon W., Penn.
Brower, Win., Penn.
Brower, J. A. C., Mirsourl,
Buckley, G. E., N. Scotta,
Burton, John, Indiana,
Carey, John F., Dela.
Miller, Joseph W., Penn.
Mullen, Thes. J., Penn.
Mullin, John H., Penn.
Mullen, Thes. J., Penn.
Mullen, Thes. J., Penn.
Myler, Win. F., Indiana,
Newton, J. S., Penn.
Nichols, L., C., Kentucky, Buckley, G. E., N. Scotia, Burton, John, Indiana, Campbell, H. F., Penn, Carey, John F., Dela, Carpenter, Paul D., N. Y. Carroll, Robert J., Pa, Cassaday, Felix F., Pa, Clark, Charles H., Pa, Coble, Daniel W., Pa, Coe, Ira E., New York, Cowling, Richard O., Ky, Creckett, Samuel J., N. Y. Creckett, Samuel J., N. Y.

Rurton, John, Indiana, Campbell, H. F., Penn. Carey, John F., Dela, Carpenter, Paul D., N. Y. Carpoll, Robert J., Pa., Cassaday, Felix F., Pa. Clark, Charles H., Pa., Coble, Daniel W., Pa. Cock, Fra. E., New York. Cowling, Richard O., Ky., Crockett, Samuel J., N. Y. Cunningham, J. Guy, Pa., Davis, Thomas E., Pa., Davis, Thomas E., Pa., Devereox, Robert, Pa., Debyns, W. P., Ky., Dunn, S. R., Miss. Earle, W. C., Iowa, Earnest, J. G., Tenn. Phaugh, W. C., Pa., Eiliger, R. A. F., Pa., Embry, G. A., Ky., Enders, F. H., Ky., Evans, C. R., Pa., Faust, J. N., Pa., Faust, J. N., Pa., Faust, J. N., Pa., Graham, John, Pa., G

the number of students from each, in the institution:— Iowa Nova Scotla New Hampshire Texas Arkansas Total... ew Jersey...

Dr. Dunglison, on taking leave of the graduates, as an officer of the faculty, congratulated them on their merited honors, and wished them a prosperous and happy career.

Dr. Riddle then delivered the reladiatory ad-Dr. Biddle then delivered the valedictory ad-

dress, as follows:—
That of an occasion like the present it might That of an occasion like the present it migutes and, in the words of the wise man, that "The end of a thing is better than the beginning." They had at length received the fonsily anticipated reward of honorable exertion, and had reached the goal to which they had been aspiring through an arduous season of toil and probation. From their late instructors he offered them the well expend congratuations to which ing through an ardious season of toil and pro-bation. From their late instructors he offered them the well earned congratulations to which they were entitled upon their entrance into a noble profession. He assured them, too, that their introduction to an equality with them-selves, as members of an illustrious brother-hood, only strengthened the tie which had so long and so pleasantly united them—the closest which can exist between the closest which can exist between men-that of teachers

Passing to a consideration of the duties and responsibilities which they were about to assume, the Doctor remarked that of all men the physician should cultivate the most tender conscientiousness. He must not be slothful nor pleasure-seeking, but prompt, zeaious, earnest—absorbed in his ministratious—a man apart.

There is no quality more necessary to a physician than a sympathetic bearing, the piedge of a heart in which Christian charity abounds They must not approach their fellow-man, as he lies stretched upon his bed of suffering, with the abstracted coldness of some

"Snow-crowned peak of science, towering high." They must not regard him, in his struggle with disease and pain, as a mere subject for analysis and experiment, a case for record in their note-books. With whatever skill they might detect the morbid changes which were bodiy before them, and apply the remedies which they require their mission would be which they require, their mission would be imperfect if they neglected the moral and which is derived from a genial, cheerful, and encouraging demeanor. Such a manner is the most certain secret of success. Its inspiration is magical. It invests him who wears it with the attributes of an envoy from heaven.

the attributes of an envoy from heaven.

And when all human means fail, as sooner or later they must fall, to avert the dreaded termination of sickness, when nothing remains but to awaits the inevitable hour, it is still a part of the duty of the physician alike to soothe the parting moments of the dying, and to make the solemn event a useful lesson to the sur-The practitioner who would succeed mus the

not only hopeful, but confident and trustful in the agents which he employs. Skepticism is not usually the vice of youthful minds. On the contrary, the young physician is more apt to err on the side of excessive action—nimia dili-gentia. But a firm faith in the work in which gentia. But a firm faith in the work in which they were to be engaged was a necessity not only for their success but their happiness.

In answer to the question, Who is a perfect in answer to the president of t In answer to the question, Who is a perfect physician? Trophilus the Ephesian said, "Hewho distinguishes between what can be, and what cannot be done." They should not attempt impossibilities. They should recollect that disease is only a depression of the vital powers—a deviation from the laws of health—and that it is not an entity to be attacked and driven out of the system by violent and destructive expedients. Modern physiology has thrown a great light upon our views of structive expedients. Modern physiology has thrown a great light upon our views of therapeutics. It has taught us that there is no essential difference between the laws of health and of disease, and that the agents which ordinarily maintain the body in health are among the best means which we can employ to re-

the best means which we can employ to restore it.

The Doctor enjoined them to cultivate simplicity in the selection of the tools with which they worked. Happily, the polypharmacy of former days was now somewhat at a discount. The old ponderous compounds so long in vogue were very much dismissed from the pharmacoposias of the United States and Great Britain, although they still maintained their ground in enlightened France, where the ancient theriaca, with its fifty-nine ingredients (among them dried vipers), yet found a place in the Codex. It had been humorously said of these composite prescriptions, that they increased the probability of reaching the symptoms of disease, for, out of fifty-nine chances, one at least may be desired, as in Dr. Farls' story of the practi-

tioner who administered three draughts to a lady, one to warm her, the second to cool her, and the third to moderate the violent effects of

and the third to moderate the violent effects of either.

Closely now connected with the requirements of professional knowledge is an acquaintance with topics of great and growing interest, belonging to what is termed social science. The physician must be the adviser of the community in which he lives, on all matters relating to the public health. This subject was dwelt upon at some length, and the necessity of cooperation among physicians was

sity of co-operation among physicians was impressed.

The observance of a liberal code of professional ethics was strongly inculcated. This was a subject which non-professional persons did not perhaps fully understant. He had often the companying allusions to professional persons and often the companying allusions to professional persons and of the companying allusions to professional persons and of the companying allusions to professional professional persons and of the companying allusions to professional persons and of the companying allusions to professional persons and the companying allusions to professional persons are companying allusions to professional persons allusions to professional persons allusions to professional persons are companying allusions are companying a subject which non-professional persons did not perhaps fully understand. He had often seen a smile accompanying allusions to professional etiquette, and had heard physicians spoken of as a genus tryitabile. But our standard of ethics is only the expression of the highest deductions of morality and charity. We discountenance the use of secret remedies or the patenting of instruments, because we would have the discoveries that may aid in lightening and lengthening man's earthly trials free to all to use. We decline to recognize as brethren those who withhold the means of adding to human life and happiness. We would not trade in that high thing, health. And we feel, too, that all the ordinary devices of barter are unworthy the liberal character of our profession. Not to attempt to weaken the confidence without which the ministrations of the physician cannot accomplish their best effect; not to interpose some reckless suggestion, perhaps antagonistito the remedies already employed; not to take from the hand of him who has watched and become familiar with the progress of disease and of treatment, the case which he can best follow to the end—this is a part, also, of the code of ethics which wisdom and benevolence have prescribed.

To these positive precepts he would add a

prescribed.
To these positive precepts he would add a To these positive precepts he would add a point or two of negative importance. Let them avoid the maeistrom of politics—avoid, too, the nobler temptation of the specialties of natural science. Medicine is a field ample enough for the most ambitious intellect. They could not stray beyond it but at the sacrifice of attainments essential to their success and standing in their profession. They could not be both distinguished naturalists and eminent physicians. And this is the verdict of the world. However much it may admire and respect the man of science, he does not secure confidence or employment. To be successful, they must be known only as physicians, only by steady, life-long devotion to their art. by steady, life-long devotion to their art.
Such is the assemblage of active qualities which tend to professional position, and which r commend the young physician to public no-tice and regard. I would have him, said Dr. Biddle, a man of lively sympathies, ready, cheerful, and constant in his ministrations, the steady friend as well as the skilful adviser of his patients, the judicious guide in public mat-ters of sanitary concern. In his relations to his compeers, he must be honorable, candid, straight-forward. Let him bear in mind, too.

that his place in his profession will be finally determined by the verdict of professional cir-cles. Mere popularity in practice will not carry him to the front rank, unless those who have the best means of appreciating his knowledge and his skill endorse his claims. The profes-sional estimate of a man is usually a just one: it is decisive of his pretensions to a name in the annals of medicine," They had, then, a two-fold duty before them.

They had, then, a two-fold duty before them. They had their associations with the busy world around them to establish, and their struggle in the battle of life to assure. But they had yet a higher duty, for which all their days would not be long enough. To improve in knowledge by the study of nature and books, and by experiment and observation to add something to the fruits of experience already gathered—this was the life-long toil which they must propose to themselves. The knowledge, too, which they had already acquired would moulder away with rust unless they kept it bright by unremitting study, while the power of learning would gather strength from conof learning would gather strength from con-stant use. The importance of study was dwelt upon at considerable length. They had before them a life of study as well as of practical work, if they would be of good repute in the career which they had chosen. But it had been well bserved that earthly happiness was to be found in steady, regular work. In labore quies, In labor there is peace.

The peroration concluded with the last and

most important point—their relations to the world to come. Let them be good, virtuous, religious men. Let them guard watchfully their self-respect.

"To their own selves be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, They could not then be false to any man.

LIST OF LICENSES ISSUED BY THE CITY COM-MISSIONERS.—The following licenses were issued by the City Commissioners since our report of yesterday: — Daniel C. Bradley, No. 102 S. Tweifth street; Edward Armstrong, No. 1301 N. Front street; Edward Armstrong, S. E. corner Twelith and South streets; William Mintzer, No. 239 Race street; William Stuart, No. 1538 Lombard street; S. Harris, No. 31 S. Seventeenth street; F. W. Frankiln, S. W. corner Eighth and Cherry streets; William Dougherty, N. W. corner Seventh and Filbert streets; S. La Barth, No. 11 N. Third street; Lewis Frobsin S. E. corner Seventeenth and Filbert streets; S. La Barth, No. 11 N. Third street; Lewis Frobsin S. E. corner Seventeenth and Filbert streets; S. La Barth, No. 11 N. Third street; Lewis Frobsin S. E. corner Seventeenth and Filbert streets; S. La Barth, No. 11 N. Third street; Lewis Frobsin S. E. corner Seventeenth S. E. Corn by the City Commissioners since our report of No. 11 N. Third street; Lewis Frobsin, S. E. cor-ner New Market and Laurel streets; Samuel Birney, No. 349 Tasker street; Charles G. Zimmerman, No. 1323 Market street; Theodore H. Zimmerman, No. 1610 Filbert street; William Wehler, No. 823 Walnut street; Adolph Wehler, No. 1714 Market street; William Smith, N. W. corner Front and Lombard streets; William H. Mills, No. 127 Gothic street.

—In regard to the recent failures at Boston the papers of that city say:— The gold certificates which were obtained from the Merchants' Bank by Mr, Smith, the late cashier of the State Bank, were not stolen from the Sub-Treasury (as has been intimated), but purchased in New York, and had never been inside the Boston Sub-Treasury before. A loan on these certificates was made to the amount of \$500,000 (on \$400,000 gold—125 currency for 100 gold) and another loan was also had

for 100 gold), and another loan was also had, making the total \$600,000.

Although there was no doubt as to the certificates being genuine, still, as a precaution on the part of the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, he took them to the Sub-Treasury, and was there assured that they was good which he fook them to the Sub-Treasury, and was there assured that they were good—which shows that the loan was correctly made, being absolutely based on gold. The certificates, to the amount of \$400,000, passed through the Second National Bank, and the loan was made in the regular course of business, and sanctioned by the President and Directors; that the certified checks were made to go into the Clearing-House on Filtay, but just before 10 A. M. the cashier of the State Bank requested that they should not be sent through the Clearing House, as he would come in at once and pay the amount, which request in at once and pay the amount, which request was assented to. At one time the cashier at the Sub-Treasury was "carrying" \$600,000 to \$700,000 for Mellen, Ward & Co., but this was adroitly shifted on to the State Bank, and, as just stated, so managed that the latter was left without any security whatever. Of this without any security whatever. Of this, \$600,000 was put upon the Merchants' Bank in the shape of a check certified as "good" by the ashler of the State, but since repudiated by the

The Second National (Granite) Bank has also The Second National (Granite) Bank has also \$125,000 of "certified" checks, the Mount Vernon reported \$50,000, and the Bank of Newton is said to be loaded with some \$200,000, or \$50,000 more than its capital stock. The Merchants' Bank has a capital of \$2,000,000, and the State \$2,000,000—two of the largest banks in Boston. By its quarterly return, January I, the former reported a "surplus fund" of \$700,618-11, and the latter \$180,145'68.

Individuals are "stuck" for various sums (in

and the latter \$180,145'68.

Individuals are "stuck" for various sums (in one case for \$20,000), but these are mostly so insignificant in comparison with the items above named as to attract little attention. In fact, the holders of such are usually "congratulated" upon their good fortune in having so little, whole amount of liabilities will foot up not less than \$1,259,000 as matters now look. The suspension of Messars, Upham, Morse & Co. is on account of \$40,000 in gold sold to Mellen, Ward & Co.

A MEETING OF THE COLORED BOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' COMMITTEE will be held at the Rooms of the Freedmen's Relief Association, No. 711 SANSOM Street, on MONDAY, March II, at 6 'clock, to hear the report of the Sub-Committee on the proposed location of the School Home.

ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING THERERAPH.] WASHINGTON, March 9.

Suffering in the South.

General Howard was before the Senate Judiciary Committee this morning in reference to the suffering in the South, and subsequently Mr. Trumbull, from that Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue supplies of food to prevent the suffering in the Southern States, and appropriating one The resolution will undoubtedly pass the senate, but will not get through the House

The House Committees.

As the Senate seems indisposed to agree to the House resolution for immediate adjourn-ment, Speaker Colfax will on Monday an-noune a committee on printing, one on enrolled bills, and such other committees as are required for the House.

Defence of Jeff. Davis.

The Legislature of Mississippi has appropriated twenty thousand dollars for the defense of Jeff. Davis.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, March 2.—The Chair faid before the Senate the annual report of the National Academy of Science, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, with a motion to print one thousand copies. On motion of Mr. Conness (Cal.) the documents on file in relation to the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawalian Islands were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the House bill appropriating \$20,000 to pay the expenses of the Commissioners sent by the President to the Indian country, which was passed and goes to the President.

Mr. Van Winkle (W Va.), presented the petition of citizens of Alexandria, asking that Congress delay action on the joint resolution annulling the Alexandria election until the people of Alexandria shall have had an opportunity of being heard on the subject.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) said, that since offering the reso-

subject.
Mr. Wilson (Mass.) said, that since offering the resoution referred to, he had been waited upon by a
lelegation from Alexandria, who assured him that
he late act of Congress was applicable to the last
election, as no District commander had been aplointed, and that in the May election they should
eccive the votes of the colored people under the miliary law.

tary law.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) said the people of Alexandria.

In the professional men, who had cold them that the colored people were not entitied to vote at the late election under the Military bill.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.-The steamship Tybee arrived at Norfolk inis morning.

The pilot-boat Maryland boarded yesterday the ships Hermon, for New York; C. B. Hazleton, from Baltimore for Callao; barque Clifton, from Rio Janiero for Baltimore.

Fire at Lockport.

BUFFALO, March 9.—The hardware store o Messrs, Beverly & Strawby, at Lockport, was destroyed by fire last night. Lows \$10,000, which is covered by insurance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. New York, March 9.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 95%; Reading, 102%; Canton Company, 48%; Eric Railroad, 55; Cleveland and Toledo. 117%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 821%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Michigan Southern, 715%; New York Central, 118%; Illinois Central, 114%; Cumberland preferred, 30%; Missouri 68, 96; United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 1998, do 1864, 1072% do, 1865, 1072. New Jesue 109; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107½; New Issue, 106½; Ten-fortles, 97½; Seven-thirties, first series, 105½; all other series, 105½; Exchange, at sixty days, 108½; at sight, 109½. Gold, 134½.

New York, March 9.—Cotton dull at 29 for

middling. Flour firm; sales of 5000 bbls. State, \$8.40@11.40; Onio, \$8.50@12.50; Western, \$8.40@12; Southern quiet; 200 bbls. sold at former sales. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn quiet and un-changed. Beef steady. Pork heavy; mess, \$22. Lard quiet at 11% 12% c. Whisky quiet

Lard quiet at 11½12½c. Whisky quiet

New Orleans, March 9.—Cotton—Sales today 4600 bales. Market unsettled and prices
easier; low middlings, 28½c. Receipts of the
week 17,000 bales; stock in port, 200,000 bales;
shipments of the week, 24,000 bales. Sugar quiet
at :13½c. for good refining grades. No sales of
molasses. Flour advancing; superfine, \$10.75@
11. Corn has advanced ½c. Oats active at 79@
80c. Fork—The market favors the seller;
bacon, 10@10½c. for shoulders; sales of 1000 bbls.
at 13c. for ribbed sides. Lard firm at 12½@14½c.
Goid closed at 135½. Exchange on London at
144@145½; exchange on New York, par to ½@½
premium, Freights by steam to New York, 1½c.;
cotton to Liverpool by saii, 9-16 to 11-16. otton to Liverpool by sail, 9-16 to 11-16, MOBILE, March S.—The sales of Cotton to-day

have been 550 bales, closing with a better feel-ing; middling uplands, 28c.; receipts for two days, 206 bales; receipts of the week, 1037; exports, 2472 bales. Stock in port,70,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, March 9, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was a fair business doing. July '65 5-20s sold at 1061, no change; 10-40s at 98, no change; and June 7-30s at 1054, a slight decline. 1082 was bid for old 5 20e; 1082 for 6s of 1881; and 1052 for August 7 30s. City loans were in demand; the new issue sold at 1014@1014, a slight advance.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 314

was bid for SchuylkIII Navigation preferred, 22 for common do.; 534 for Lehigh Navigation; 144 for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Divi Sion; and 55\frac{1}{2} for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10\frac{1}{2} A. M., 134\frac{1}{2}; 11 A. M.,
134\frac{1}{2}; 12 M., 135\frac{1}{2}; 1 P. M., 135, an advance of \frac{1}{2}

on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

FIRST

	PRINCE THREE	411/
\$200 5-20s. 85, cp.,	1075g: 10 n	h Leh V R 61 6
\$10000 do	106% S00 B	Read R 810. 51 %
\$12000 US 7-80's.Je	10054 100	d0
\$1000 doJy	e 1053/ 660	do.ls.b30.fft. 513a
\$200 City 6a, New	1011/	dobö 5134
Sign do New		do 51
	914 100	do 830, 51
\$5000 Read 6s, '44		do830, 50°94
\$500 Sch N Imp L.	87 100	
9 sh Cam & Am.,	130% 200	dols. 51
50 do	131 100	do 51
28 do		dobå. 51
100 sh Penna R	5446 200	do
		do
7 do	3014 (209)	do 810. 51
100 sh Cata Pf	se 30% 100	do
100 dob		do
100 do	DOT BOOK BOOK	
RET	WEEN BUAL	
Articolo Citares de Ministro	101.7g 200 maa	Reading b60. 51%
\$200 do. New	101% 100	do 51
\$200 do. New	C.101% 100	do 81
\$100 GO. NOW.	or 98 300	do 5116
\$1000 U B 10-408 Re	100% 100	doblown, 5136
\$1500 6-208 '65.Jy.rg.	111 W. S.	dob10_ 51%
\$1000 Pa 88	not not not	dobāint. āile
		2d & 3d Sta 80
		C& Am se beint 73
issah Penna Rbi	L 00% 50 mh	18th & 18th 20%
in ab Lab Val R20	61% 11	do

-Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —Mesers. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s. 1861, coupon, 108@109\$; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\text{108}\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\text{10}\$\$\text{10}\$\text{00}\$\text{10}